REMARKS

Claims 1-12, 14-23 and 25-40 remain in this application. Claims 13 and 24 have been previously cancelled. Claims 1, 12, 15, 20, 27, 31, 35 and 38 have been amended.

Applicant thanks the Examiner for the detailed study of the application and prior art.

At the outset, Applicant has amended all independent claims to stress that the specific type of limited information is added into only the top and/or bottom video line as compared to the cited prior art that stresses a large amount of information that can be added to a large number of video lines, including 38 scanning lines lying on the upper and lower portions of the image.

For this reason, the claims have been amended to stress that only the top and/or bottom line would include the modulated frame of data having the content data and video synchronization information. This limited amount of information is set forth in the data pictorial at FIG. 7 and explained on page 13. In one example, a clock run-in is five symbols, synchronization data is 13 symbols, a synchronization is two symbols, a data ID is two symbols, a frame marker is two symbols, data is 208 symbols, a clock run-out is four symbols, and a reserve space is two symbols to form a total 238 symbols at 714 RGB pixels (one line) as a non-limiting example. This is a limited amount of data as compared to the teachings in the prior art.

For example, Dougherty uses an ancillary code added to the composite video signal and is spread over several frequencies, including identification codes that could be dependent on geographical location.

Although Dougherty may suggest in its abstract that an ancillary code is added to a composite video signal in its active video portion, Dougherty is still a complicated circuit and method that spreads an ancillary code similar to a spread spectrum transmission system over several frequencies. These are summed at the output of a decoder to enhance legibility of the ancillary code at the output of the decoder. Dougherty uses a time-stamp coupled to a first ancillary signal encoder, and a number of code segments and code slots. A data encoder receives the ancillary signal code and adds it to a composite video signal and applies the encoded ancillary signal code to a carrier modulator, controlled by a microprocessor over a control line. A complicated encoding system occurs over several frequencies as non-integral multiples of a harmonic for a horizontal sync frequency are used as an ancillary signal code. A large number of frequencies, including several of one hundred (100) non-interfering frequencies, are selected and a television signal encoded at the selected frequencies. This is clearly set forth in column 8, starting at line 1 and continuing through column 9 at line 37 of Dougherty.

Even the Examiner agrees that Dougherty does not specifically disclose inserting any content data into top and bottom video lines. The Examiner uses Yasuki to argue that inserting the content data into the active video portion at top and bottom video lines is well known.

Applicant stresses that Yasuki uses the entire portion covering large sections of top and bottom video lines, including as many as 19 different lines. Yasuki nowhere suggests the limited amount of data, as in the present claimed invention, for example, limited to only the top and/or bottom

video line such that the modulated frame of data having content data and video synchronization information is limited to fit only within the top and/or bottom video line.

Yasuki suggests and teaches opposite. Yasuki adds a large amount of data using as many as 38 scanning lines as clearly agreed upon by the Examiner in the Office Action in which the Examiner specifically argues:

> "In that regard, Yasuki discloses that ". . . a television signal includes 482 effective scanning lines for each frame in a vertical direction (in practice, 483 scanning lines are provided, but since one of them is used for multiplexed text broadcasting, 482 scanning lines can be effectively used), and 482 x (8/100) = 38 of the scanning lines are used for multiplexing new additional signals. Therefore, not the television signal, but the additional signal is superimposed on 19 (=38/2) of the scanning lines which lie on each of the upper and lower portions of the image plane." (col. 1, lines 40-49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Dougherty by providing a well known method of inserting ancillary or additional information on each of the upper and lower portions of the image plane in order to prevent or avoid the complicated process of spreading the content data in several frequencies band in a composite signal."

Clearly, the present claimed invention <u>is opposite</u>. The present claimed invention limits a small amount of data to only the size of the top and/or bottom video line, i.e., about 238 symbols as one non-limiting example. This is shown by way of example in FIG. 7. The present claimed invention is

clearly distinguishable from the much larger amount of data inserted into many lines as suggested by Dougherty and Yasuki.

As to the cited Stewart reference, it is directed to decoding video signals that are encoded in different formats using an adaptive coder to provide a decoded output as a function of a code rate selected from a number of code rates. Stewart is directed to digital television systems that accommodate multiple decoding functions using digital television signal processing methods. The deinterleaver or interleaver in Stewart is operative with a synchronization network that detects sync words and interleaves data signals. Output signals are synchronized at the beginning of data. The sync words are not interleaved, but occur at periodic intervals in time. Other details are explained in the previous Amendment and response.

Although Stewart may disclose a deinterleaver, multiplexer, and interleaver circuit, it nowhere suggests the present claimed invention with the insertion or decoding of the modulated frame of content data and video synchronization information that is on a single top and/or bottom video line, such that content data and video synchronization information is limited to fit only within the top and/or bottom video line.

It is clear the prior art suggests the use of many multiple, e.g., 19 as in Yasuki, video lines having large amounts of data content. The prior art teaches opposite from the present claimed invention, i.e., using a single top and/or bottom video line with a limited amount of data.

Applicant contends that the present case is in condition for allowance and respectfully requests that the

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Examiner issue a Notice of Allowance and Issue Fee Due. If the Examiner has any questions or suggestions for placing this case in condition for allowance, the undersigned attorney would appreciate a telephone call.

Respectfully submitted,

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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: **MAIL STOP AMENDMENT, COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS, P.O. BOX 1450, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1450**, on this 13th day of April, 2005.

Julie Lalan